The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7520 號十二百五千七第 日十三月二十年己辛緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1882. 四拜禮 號九十月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 18, GLENCOE, British steamer, 1,907, Gulland, Swatow 17th January, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

January 18, ATALANTA, German steamer, 787, E. G. Pfaff, Saigon 11th January, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

January 18, SWATOW, British steamer, 703, Hutchison, Canton Jan. 18th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

January 18, BLACKHALLS, British steamer, 725, Grainger, Saigon Jan. 10th, Rice.—D. MUSSO & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
JANUARY 18TH.

Irazu, British bark, for Bangkok.
Glencoe, British steamer, for Singapore.
Swatow, British steamer, for Swatow.
J. H. Bowers, American bark, for Manila.
Verwaerts, German steamer, for Touron.
Suez, British steamer, for San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

January 18, GREYHOUND, British steamer, for Hoihow.

January 18, ALBATROSS, British gunboat, for Pakhoi.

January 18, SHELDRAKE, British gunboat, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Glencoe*, str., from Swatow.—Messrs. Harvey, Munro, Saunders and family, and 450 Chinese.

Per *Blackhalls*, str., from Saigon.—3 Europeans and 5 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Irazu*, bark, for Bangkok.—10 Chinese.
Per *Glencoe*, str., for Singapore.—3 Europeans and 449 Chinese.
Per *Swatow*, str., for Swatow.—8 Chinese.
Per *Verwaerts*, str., for Touron.—125 Chinese.
Per *Suez*, str., for San Francisco.—1 European and 777 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Glencoe* reports left Swatow on the 17th instant, and had calms and light Easterly winds with fine weather.

The British steamer *Blackhalls* reports left Saigon on the 10th instant, and had strong N.E. wind and sea to within 60 miles off Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA.

December— ARRIVALS.

24, Belgic, British steamer, from Hongkong.
24, Anteno, British steamer, from London.
24, Sunda, British steamer, from Hongkong.
27, Bulwark, British bark, from Newcastle.
27, A. M. Simpson, Amr. sh., from Cardiff.
28, Gaelic, British steamer, from San F'cisco.
28, Meiji Maru, Japanese str., from a cruise.
28, Kumamoto Maru, Jap. str., from H'date.
29, Genkai Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
29, Takachiho Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

December— DEPARTURES.

24, Menzaleh, French steamer, for Hongkong.
25, Belgic, British steamer, for San Francisco.
26, Wakanoura Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
26, Horai Maru, Japanese str., for Yokkaichi.
26, Kiushiu Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
27, W. J. Rotch, Amr. ship, for Hongkong.
28, Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
29, Sunda, British steamer, for Hongkong.
29, Gaelic, British steamer, for Hongkong.
29, Hiogo Maru, Jap. str., for Samusawa.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

Mendoza	Manila	Nov. 25
Rosetta	Shanghai	Nov. 30

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Primus	Cardiff	Aug. 25
Fritz	Penarth	Aug. 29
Dorothea	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Margarethe	Cardiff	Sept. 5
Auguste	Cardiff	Sept. 7
Brazos	Cardiff	Sept. 13
Tobe	Trieste	Sept. 17
Eudymion	London	Sept. 19
Bodild	Caxhaven	Sept. 25
Importer	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Paulino	Cardiff	Sept. 30
Livingston	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Henry	Cardiff	Nov. 3
Caristine	Cardiff	Nov. 4
Rosk Terrace	Newport	Nov. 5
Christal	Cardiff	Nov. 7
Trait d'Union	St. Malo	Nov. 7
Aydra	Elbe	Nov. 10
Brambletye	Cardiff	Nov. 12
Baikal	Antwerp	Nov. 13

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Goods.
At Noon.

SUN SHING,
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.
SUN SHING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [756

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, NEWCHWANG, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW, YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

C. GAUTHIER,
Agent, Hongkong.
12th April, 1881. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,900,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. E. R. Belilios. | Wm. Reiners, Esq.
H. de Corney Forbes, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of ½ per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
91 Hongkong, 16th August, 1881.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.
GODOWNS and STORAGE, Central, Waterside, with new landing stage.
Also, 6 Small GRANITE GODOWNS at Basement of Temperance Hall.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1881. [35

TO LET.
THE PREMISES Nos. 45 and 47 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately in occupation of Messrs. DRISCOLL & Co. and E. CASSUMBHOY, adjoining Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.'s. Immediate Possession.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1881. [36

TO LET.
HOUSES and GODOWNS, Nos. 15 and 15A Praya Central, at present in the occupation of Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to "H. T.," care of office of this paper.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1881. [39

TO LET.
ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS. Possession from 1st October next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1881. [37

TO LET.
NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
"KUBRASEIN," No. 10 ALBANY ROAD.
OFFICES, in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1882. [95

TO BE LET.
GODOWNS at Wanchi do. at West Point } WATER FRONTAGE.
A DETACHED HOUSE on Robinson Road.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1881. [38

TO BE LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 7, MOSQUE TERRACE. Possession on 1st February next.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882 [61

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [924

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.
L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.
N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.
The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.
HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. ALEXANDER PALMER McEWEN is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [165

NOTICE
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr J. W. DANIELSEN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December, 1881.
H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Amoy, 10th January, 1882. [166

NOTICE.
I have authorised Mr. JACOB BENJAMIN ELIAS to sign my name per procuration from this date.
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882. [69

NOTICE.
WE have this day changed the style of our firm to
THOMAS, ROWE AND SMITH,
the business remaining in all respects as heretofore.
THOMAS & MERCER.
Canton, 1st January, 1882. [71

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE.
FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned, Mr. DOUGLAS JONES will act as Secretary of the Society.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1882. [102

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned beg to notify that their interest in the MAN HING SHOP for the Sale of Matting and General Merchandise at Canton, established some years ago by their late Father, has Ceased, they having, by mutual consent, withdrawn and Sold their Shares in the Stock-in-Trade, Furnitures, &c., of the said shop to their eldest brother, NG SHUI FUN, who will in future carry on the Business on his own account.
The Undersigned therefore will not be Responsible for any Debts Contracted in the future in connection with the Firm.
NG SHUI FONG.
NG SHUI CHEONG.
NG SHUI KAU.
NG SHUI HO.
Canton, 22nd December, 1881. [2065

DOCTOR A. RICARD
MEDICAL PRACTITIONER,
SAIGON,
COCHIN-CHI. [87

NOTICE.
MR. WILHELM DETMERS has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st instant.
RADECKER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1882. [74

NOTICE.
MR. MAX PAQUIN is hereby authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [75

NOTICE.
MR. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE B. WHEELER is authorized to sign our name.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, 1st January, 1882. [101

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. CARL KREBS in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1880.
Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAELSEN are authorised to sign our firm from To-day.
MELCHERS & Co. [73
Hongkong, Shanghai, } 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.
WE have This Day CLOSED the BRANCH of our FIRM at Yokohama.
REISS & Co.
Shanghai, Hongkong,
25th November, 1881. [2374

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
The BUSINESS will be carried on, under the same Style, by Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE and Mr. EDWARD JONES HUGHES.
HUGHES & LEGGE.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [164

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between Mr. EMIL VOGEL and Mr. H. KIRCHHOFF under the Firm of VOGEL & Co.,
has been dissolved on the 11th inst., by mutual consent.
Each of the partners will attend to the Liquidation.
EMIL VOGEL.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1882. [173

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style and Firm of
EDUARD VOGEL.
CARL ED. VOGEL.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [172

NOTICE.
THE Business of my Firm at Foochow, China, which has been carried on under the style of WESTALL, GALTON & Co. since 1869, will in future be conducted under the style of GALTON & Co.
Mr. WESTALL retired from the firm in 1874.
W. P. GALTON.
London, 29, Gracechurch St., 1st January, 1882. [76

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY ACKLAND NORTHEY is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
GALTON & Co.
Foochow, 1st January, 1882. [77

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at 4 o'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1882. [112

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1882. [113

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY,
the 19th January, 1882, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
Cases FLORIDA WATER, GOGGLES, WATCH CHAINS, Kerosine HANGING LAMPS, Kerosine TABLE LAMPS, Kerosine HAND LAMPS, Ship VARNISH and PAINT.
An Invoice of Double-barrelled BREECH LOADING FOWLING PIECES.
—Also,
SUNDRY EFFECTS belonging to the Estate of the late Capt. VEAL.
And,
Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery, in Bank Notes. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the Hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [182

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 6th February, 1882, at 11 A.M., at his Sales Room, Zetland Street,
(for account of whom it may concern)
The Wreck and Cargo of the German Steamship "QUINTA" as she now lies in the Bay of Tinhosa, Coast of Hainan.
The Hull and Inventory will be sold in one lot.
And
All the Cargo that may be still on board in another lot.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Wreck and Cargo to be at Purchasers' risk with all faults and errors of description on the fall of the hammer.
F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [162

FOR SALE.
THE Annamese steamers "LI TAI" and "SHUN TIP," now lying in Hongkong.
The "LI TAI" is 260 feet in length, with 32 feet beam and 31 feet depth; has three decks, iron built; three Masts, with Sails, Awnings, Blocks, Rigging and Running Gear complete; Anchors and Chains and four Boats. Carrying capacity 38,000 piculs; Horse-power, 150; Coal consumption, 12 tons per 24 hours; new Boilers.
The "SHUN TIP'S" dimensions are:—Length, 145 feet; breadth, 21 feet; depth 13 feet. She has two decks, wooden; two Masts, with Sails, Awnings, Boats and everything complete. Carrying capacity 4,800 piculs; Horse-power, 60; Coal consumption, 5 tons; new Boiler.
For further Particulars, apply to
SHUN WO YUEN HONG,
Bonham Strand,
or
ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [163

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KIUNGCHOW, have recently been added to the above.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel [59

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [26

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A POWERFUL STEAM LAUNDRY, 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each nominal; 4 Small BOILERS, 3 STEAM WINCHES, 3 LAUNCH'S ENGINES, 2 STEAM PUMPS, 1 CRABWINCH, 1 JIB CRANE, 1 TURNING LATHE, 2 BISCUIT MACHINES, 1 COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 3 COOKING RANGES, 35 AXLETREES, a quantity of New Small CHAIN, and 1 and 2 inch CHAIN CABLE, WIRE ROPE and HEMP ROPE, 4 ANCHORS, a quantity of ENGINEER'S STORES, and a Consignment of HUBBUCK'S ZINC, WHITE LEAD, BLACK, RED, and OXIDE PAINTS, and Ship's VARNISH. For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1683] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [24

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1133

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
Pure Highland Malt,
Thoroughly matured.
"As a Stimulant,"
Says the *Medical Review*,
"It is preferable to Brandy."
Bottled under the special supervision of H.M. Inland Revenue, in full-sized bottles, 6 to the gallon.
Is Sold by 20,000 Agents,
Throughout the World.
Sole Proprietors,
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
31, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.
Distilleries, Argyleshire. [1002

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the IRON NUN BUOY, painted in RED and WHITE HORIZONTAL STRIPES, now marking the BROWN ROCK REEF, will, on the 24th December, be shifted from its present position to one S.E. of the Reef.
A subsequent notice will be published, when the Buoy is moored, giving the exact position.
W. B. RUSSELL,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Amoy, 14th December, 1881. [48

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."
NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER,
Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross-Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.
Sole Agents, German Waterwork Company.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [1857

RECENTLY RECEIVED.
CASHMERE SHAWLS;
CASHMERE GOLD THREAD EMBROIDERY,
&c., &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD CHEAP.
RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE,
4, Graham Street.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1881. [2053

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their Goods by Messrs. KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1881. [1338

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to. [31

WATERBURY CLOCK COMPANY.
WATERBURY, CONN. U.S.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1881. [1925

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [226

C. L. THEVENIN,
COMMISSION AGENT,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES,
COGNACS, SHERRIES, WHISKY, &c., &c.
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

NOW ON SALE.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper..... $1.50
Neatly Bound..... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "TAKASAGO-MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TO-DAY, the 17th January, 1882, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1882. [169

~~UNION LINE.~~
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"OXFORDSHIRE,"
Captain Jones, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, having first signed the Average Bond, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given before TWELVE O'CLOCK, MONDAY, the 16th instant.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [154

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
GERMAN BARK "ADOLPH," FROM HAMBURG
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [160

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex "ANADYR,"
H AH J } (in cross) No. 17, 1 Case Hats, Order, from London.
Ex "OXUS,"
H A J H } (in cross) Nos. 16, 19, 2 Cases Merchandise, Order, from London.
HS, Nos. 7810/19, 10 Cases Couleurs, Order, from Marseilles.
HS, Nos. 7820/34, 15 Cases Couleurs, Order, from Marseilles.
Ex "YANGTSE."
CR, No. 9, 1 Case, Order, from Marseilles.
Ex "AMAZONE."
R & HM HJ } (in diamond) Nos. 8/9, 2 Cases Merchandise, Order, from London.
N L
H S, Nos. 7445/57, 13 Cases Dyes, Order, from Marseilles.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1882.

INTIMATIONS.

CITY HALL.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21ST.
LAST PERFORMANCE
AND
FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
MISS A. BERESFORD
AND
P. W. WILLARD.
GRAND BILL OF AMUSEMENTS.
First Time of Willard's
CHRISTY MINSTRELS
Bones.....Mr. P. W. Willard.
Tambo .....Mr. Squash.
Interlocutor .....Mr. Russell.
PART I.
OVERTURE BY THE COMPANY.
Opening Chorus (Masaniello)...Company.
Ballad .....Miss C. Carlton.
Duet in the Gloaming..... } Misses Beresford & Vernie.
Comic Refrain.....Mr. Squash.
Pathetic Ballad .....Miss Campbell.
My Pretty Red Rose.....Miss A. Beresford.
Meet me in the Clock (Comic)...Mr. P. W. Willard.
Duet..... } Misses Beresford & Campbell.
Laughing Nigger (Comic)...Mr. Canebrake.
Come where the Moonbeams Linger (Quartete) ..... } Misses Beresford, Vernie, Carlton, and Campbell.
FINALE AND GALOP, BY THE COMPANY.
PART II.
Violin Solo .....Mr. Canebrake.
MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD'S IMPERSONATION OF A PLANTATION NEGRO
AND HIS
GREAT BONE SOLO
MISSES VERNIE, LYLE, AND CARLTON
In a New
MUSICAL MELANGE
The Fair and the Funny Beneficiaries
MISS BERESFORD AND MR. WILLARD
AND MISS VERNIE
In the Love and Garden Scene from the
HUNCHBACK
Modus.....Mr. P. W. Willard.
Helen .....Miss A. Beresford.
Julia .....Miss A. Vernie.
OPERATIC SCENA
MISSES BERESFORD AND CAMPBELL
MR. WILLARD'S
Terpsichorean and Character Sketches.
SCREAMING FARCE
UP FOR THE RACES
CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE IN HONGKONG.
GIGANTIC PROGRAMME
THIS NIGHT ONLY.
Dress Circle and Stalls, $2; Pit, $1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to pit.
Doors open at 8.30, commence at 9.
Plan and Reserved seats at KELLY & WALSH'S.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [178

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE CONSIGNMENT.
KELLY AND WALSH
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELECTRO PLATED WARE
At a Reduction of
20 PER CENT
The Goods Comprise a TEA and COFFEE SET, TETE-A-TETE SETS, TEA URNS, TOILET SET, CAKE and FLOWER BASKETS, VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, SALVERS, ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER DISHES, SOUP TUREENS, CUSTERS, CANDLESTICKS, NAPKIN RINGS, and a variety of KNICK-KNACKS, all of the Newest Pattern and of the best workmanship.
JUST RECEIVED.
LAWN TENNIS SETS.
LAWN TENNIS BATS.
LAWN TENNIS, Cloth Covered Regulation BALLS.
LAWN TENNIS RULES.
TO ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS.
KELLY & WALSH call attention to a novel invention for keeping Drawings and Plans. It consists of a Portfolio measuring 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, made of the best Morrocco, with Flaps and Patent Lock, standing on an oak frame fitted with brass joints.
KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG. [161

NOTICE.
THE HEAD OFFICE of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is this day removed to No. 14, Queen's Road.
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1882. [170

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 26th January instant, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1882. [89

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 26th instant, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1882. [90

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEBENTURE LOAN FOR $300,000.
COUPONS for INTEREST falling due on 31st December, 1881, will be Paid on Presentation, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on and after that date.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1881. [2124

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY
WILL REPEAT THEIR PERFORMANCE OF
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE;
ON
FRIDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY.
Tickets (price $2.00), can be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s Store, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th January.
Doors open at..... 8.30 P.M.
Performance at..... 9.00 P.M.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [181

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [178

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES,"
Captain Thompson, will be despatched at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 19th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [179

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).
THE Company's Steamship
"TELEMACHUS,"
Captain Jones, will be despatched on or about the 27th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [179

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR,"
Captain Bragg, will be despatched on or about the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [179

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)
THE Steamship
"CASSANDRA,"
F. Ahrens, Commander, will leave for the above ports via JAVA, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [180

SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.
JUST Landed, some Genuine SHORT-BREAD, direct from GLASGOW.
7 CAKES in a tin.
Price, per Tin, $4.25.
Apply to
NAM HING LOONG,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [183

FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND 3-CORD
GRAND PIANO,
BY
BAUMGARDTEN & HEINS,
HAMBURG.
Apply to
ECA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [184

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
NEW YEAR, 1882.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have now a new and large STOCK in the following Departments, viz:—
HOUSEHOLD STORES

NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS

for insertion in

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

for 1882

should be sent not later than

20th January.

"DAILY PRESS" Office,

Hongkong, 17th December, 1881.

IN THE PRESS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

&c., &c.

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRONICLE has been considerably EXTENDED, and will contain, among other additions, the new AMERICAN, RUSSIAN and GERMAN TREATIES with CHINA, the SPANISH TREATY with ANNAM, and the 1881 ORDER in COUNCIL for the SUPREME COURT of CHINA and JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY Proper has had the ports of MALACCA, PENANG, CHUNGKING, and VLADIVOSTOCK added.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been increased by the addition of Plans of YOKOHAMA and SINGAPORE.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS will be increased by upwards of 1,100 names and will give reference to over

2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

ORDERS should be sent in to the Publishers *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong, or to the undermentioned Agents:—

MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Helge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. Crettier.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. A. Bjerling & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 12th January, 1882.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' recently patented SOSTENENTE PIANOS with the new Iron Frame, made expressly for China, have gained the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS (including the LEGION OF HONOUR and numerous GOLD MEDALS) at all the principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is guaranteed for five years. Illustrated lists free. 18, 20, Wigmord Street, and the Brinsmead Pianoforte Works, Grafton Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London. *Agents Wanted.* [1972

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [28

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 19TH, 1882.

We drew attention the other day to the legislation projected in the United States to control and restrict the immigration of Chinese; to-day we propose to consider the legislation in the Australian Colonies for the same purpose. In Saturday's *Gazette* was published the text of an "Act to Restrict the "Influx of Chinese into New South Wales." This Act, which received the Governor's assent on the 6th ultimo, was passed after considerable discussion in the Parliament of New South Wales, some members desiring to make it even more restrictive than it is. The two main provisions of the Act are, that vessels entering the ports of New South Wales from China can only carry Chinese passengers in the proportion of one to every hundred tons of the tonnage of such vessels, and that a tax of £10 per head be paid on every Chinese immigrant before landing. In order to render evasion of this latter stipulation by Chinese impossible it is provided that the poll tax shall be paid by the master of the vessel, and no certificate will be granted to any Chinese passenger until the payment has been made. The Act furthermore makes the master of a ship arriving from China liable for any Chinese stowaway or passenger who may escape to shore, a penalty of fifty pounds being inflicted in each case of the kind that may occur. Care has been taken likewise to prevent any violation of the Act by landing Chinese in a neighbouring colony in order that they might find their way into New South Wales overland, for it is expressly stated that the same tax will be demanded whether the immigrants arrive by sea or land. Any Chinese attempting to evade compliance with the requirements of the Act will be fined ten pounds in addition to the tax, with the alternative of imprisonment for twelve months.

As in the case of the American Bills for the restriction of Chinese immigration, officials duly accredited by the Peking Government will be exempted from the operation of the Act. An exemption of more importance, however, is that of all Chinese who are British subjects. The clause on this head runs as follows:—"Notwithstanding any thing in this Act contained, any "Chinese arriving in the Colony who "produces evidence to the Collector of Cus"toms or other duly authorized officer that "he is a British subject, shall be wholly "exempt from the operation of this Act, and "a certificate of the Governor of any British "Colony or of a British Consul shall be suffi"cient evidence of the claim of such Chinese "to exemption under this section." There are comparatively few Chinese in this Colony who are British subjects, and of those few a very insignificant proportion are at all likely to emigrate to the Australian colonies; but some of the Straits Chinese may perhaps be tempted to avail themselves of the privilege allowed by the Act, which may enable them in some cases to replace Chinese from the Central Kingdom. However that may be, it is hardly likely that any great development of the passenger traffic between Singapore and Australia will result from the passage of the Act, certainly no increase that can at all make up for the enormous reduction in the traffic between China and Australia that must follow. The exemption of the Chinese subjects of Queen VICTORIA from the operation of the Act was a simple act of justice that could not be withheld; and our Chinese fellow-subjects have therefore nothing to be specially grateful for to the legislators of New South Wales.

The piece of legislation above referred to is, we believe, only the forerunner of similar Acts to be passed by the Legislatures of Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Queensland has already imposed a poll-tax on the Chinese arriving there, and is contemplating farther restrictions on their immigration. In the Northern Territory, or Alexandraland, as it is to be called, the immigration is to be allowed, however, the Authorities at Adelaide having rather reluctantly recognised the fact that upon the influx of Chinese depends the very existence of the settlement formed at Port Darwin and along the Palmerston river. The necessity for having a supply of Chinese labour in North Queensland will soon force itself irresistibly upon the conviction of the Government of that province, though efforts may be made to deny the Sons of Han admission to the southern and metropolitan district. In the meantime the immediate effect of the New South Wales Act will be to seriously diminish the traffic between Hongkong and that colony. The annual amount of tonnage of the vessels running from here to Sydney is stated in an Australian paper as 13,600 tons, which would give only 136 Chinese passengers in twelve months. As one steamer frequently carries nearly that number, the decrease can be readily imagined. With a decrease in the number of Chinese in New South Wales there must follow a proportionate falling-off in the imports from China, and though this reduction may be slight in itself, account must be taken of the probable increase in the trade that would have accompanied unrestricted immigration. The Australians, by seeking to impose an artificial check upon the immigration from China, are, in our opinion, pursuing a foolish and short-sighted policy, as there was never any danger of the colonies being flooded with Chinese; at the same time, it is easy to understand how the agitation was got up against them, and how it was made to operate. It is not improbable that the very legislators who inaugurated the opposition to the Chinese may one day perceive their mistake and endeavour to rectify it.

H.M. gunboats *Albatross* and *Sheldrake* left here yesterday for Pakhoi and Canton respectively.

Telegrams for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 11 a.m., to-morrow, the 20th instant.

The Agents (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.) inform us that the D. D. R. steamer *Electra* left Singapore for this port yesterday at noon.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Telemachus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 17th inst. for this port and Shanghai.

We are requested to state that jurors who sat at the Criminal Sessions yesterday need not attend to-day. The attendance of those who did not sit will be required.

The German steamer *Atalanta*, which arrived here yesterday morning from Saigon, reports that on the afternoon of the 12th instant, in lat. 10.19 N. and long. 107.19 E., she passed a British steamer showing the signal LQGF.

We are requested to state that the final meeting of the Reception Committee will take place at the City Hall to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of passing the accounts in connection with the illumination and public ball.

As will be seen, on reference to another column, the Hongkong Choral Society announce a repetition of their performance of the "Pirates of Penzance" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Friday, the 27th instant.

From *L'Ere Nouvelle* we learn that the Messageries Maritimes new postal service between Saigon and Singapore, calling at Pulo-Condore, was to be inaugurated on the 8th instant. The line is intended to connect with the English mail at Singapore, thus giving the French Colony a weekly mail.

With regard to the British barque *Cuba*, bound from Keelung to Hongkong, with a cargo of coals, and which was reported yesterday to have been lost, we learn from Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co., to whom the vessel was consigned, that she has been lost near Formosa. No further particulars of the matter have yet been received.

SUPREME COURT.

18th January.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, HON. F. SNOWDEN.

LARCENY.

Lo Akwai and Ip Ashan were charged with stealing a piece of wood, at Mong Kok, on the 2nd January.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Mr. Sharp (Crown Solicitor), prosecuted.

The jurors were Messrs. A. F. Ribeiro, C. O. G. Hermann, M. B. Polishwalla, R. Schultz, C. C. Corveth, W. A. F. Schmidt, and W. Poate.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

The second prisoner pleaded guilty to a previous conviction of felony, and there were a number of other previous convictions as to which he was not arraigned. The Attorney-General also stated that he was under remand on a charge of returning from banishment.

Sentence deferred.

PIRACY.

Wong Afuk and five others were charged with piratically taking a boat off Lan Tao, assaulting a woman named Lai Tsai Tsing, and stealing twenty-four pieces of clothing, a pair of silver bangles, and divers other goods and chattels, on the 28th November; also, on a second count, with being unlawfully possessed of some of the stolen property at Shau-ki-wan.

It appeared from the evidence that the woman Lai Tsai Tsing owned a small boat plying for hire at Tai O, on the island of Lan Tao. On the day in question she had been engaged to take a passenger to Mah Wan and bring him back, and there were also on board two other women. On the return journey in the evening the boat was boarded by a number of men from a junk, who, on coming on board, said they were searching for smuggled goods. They then took all the things out of the boat, cut the fastenings of the sculls, and sailed away. The second and sixth prisoners were identified as two of the men who took part in the attack. A few days after this the police boarded a junk which arrived in the harbour of Shau-ki-wan, and owing to suspicious circumstances arrested the prisoners who were on board. Some of the stolen property was found on the junk, and there were also found on board a number of muskets, revolvers, and swords, and a quantity of powder and bullets. On two of the swords there were certain stains, which Mr. McCallum, Government finalyst, proved were those of blood, but whether human blood or not he was unable to say.

The jury found the second and sixth prisoners guilty on both counts, and the others guilty on the second count.

Sentence deferred.

The same prisoners were charged with piratically attacking a boat belonging to Li Pak Shing, on the 13th November, at Ping Chow, and stealing a large quantity of clothing and other articles; also with being in possession of goods piratically taken.

It appeared that at about ten o'clock on the night of the 13th November the prosecutor's boat was anchored off Ping Chow, when the prosecutor was awakened by hearing a noise, and he saw four men in the main hold. Two of them, whom he identified as the fourth and sixth prisoners, were armed, and they threatened to stab him unless he gave them money. The crew had been previously battened down by the pirates. After the arrest of the prisoners at Shau-ki-wan, the prosecutor came over and identified their boat as the one which had attacked his, and several of the articles found on board as his property.

The fourth and sixth prisoners were found guilty on both counts, and the others on the second count only.

Sentence deferred.

WOUNDING.

Wong Aloi was charged with unlawfully wounding Wong Asin, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, on the 9th January, and on a second count with malicious wounding simply. It appeared the prisoner and the complainant had a dispute about the payment of a small sum of money which the latter owed to the prisoner. The complainant asked the prisoner to wait until the next day, and the prisoner went away, but shortly afterwards he returned and struck the complainant with a chopper across the wrists, inflicting a wound on each. Dr. Marques said the wounds were not of a serious nature.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the second count.

Sentence reserved.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

POCKET PICKING.

Lam Awong was charged with stealing a purse, a gold coin, and a gold ring, from the person of Wong Asing, on a steamship in the harbour, on the 21st December.

Mr. Mackean, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted for the Attorney-General.

The jurors were Messrs. A. D. Mactavish, E. A. Jorge, A. H. M. da Silva, J. M. do Rosario, G. A. Wieler, J. B. Gomes, junr., and E. Holst.

The prosecutor was a gold digger who had returned from Australia by way of America. On the arrival of the steamer in harbour the prisoner had boarded her and succeeded in picking the prosecutor's pocket. The prosecutor felt his hand and seized him at the time, but he managed to pass the property on to an accomplice.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner had been convicted of larceny from the person at the Police Court in September last, and he was now sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

LARCENY.

Mak Afun was charged with stealing a certain valuable security, namely, a receipt or order for the delivery of a silver watch, the property of Tsoi Sz Wan.

According to the opening statement of Mr. Mackean, the prosecutor was a carpenter living in Taipingshan, and was slightly acquainted with the prisoner in business. On the 2nd October last the prosecutor took his watch to Messrs. Falconer and Co.'s to have it repaired, and he received a receipt for it. In the presence of the prisoner he put the receipt in a drawer in his bedroom. On the morning of the 15th October the prisoner went to the house, during the prosecutor's absence. The prosecutor's wife left him alone while she went to get some tea for him, and on her return he was gone, and when the prosecutor went to his drawer in the evening he found the receipt missing. A few days afterwards he saw the prisoner and asked him if he had taken it. The prisoner said he had, and that he had pawned the watch. The prosecutor wanted to give him into custody at that time, but the prisoner said he would redeem the watch in a few days, and in the meantime gave him the pawn ticket. The prosecutor saw him several times afterwards, but the prisoner always put him off. At last the prosecutor insisted on having the watch redeemed and they got to quarrelling and were both taken to the station on a charge of fighting. There the prisoner took off his coat and offered to give it to the prosecutor to redeem the watch with.

Evidence was given in accordance with the above statement.

The defence set up by the prisoner was that he was a land broker and that the prosecutor had been concerned with him in a transaction in property on which they were to receive brokerage on the sum of $40,000. In celebration of this they were to give a feast to their friends, but owing to the departure of steamer *City of Peking* they could not get the money, and the prosecutor gave him the receipt for the watch in order that it might be pawned to raise the funds for the feast.

Two witnesses were called for the defence who were present at the feast referred to by the prisoner, but their evidence went to show that the prosecutor had nothing to do with that affair.

The jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict of not guilty by a majority of four to three.

His Lordship suggested that perhaps after further consultation they might be able to arrive at an unanimous verdict, and the jury then retired. On their return into court the foreman announced that they were still not unanimous, but the position was now reversed, four being of opinion that the prisoner was guilty and three that he was not guilty. In reply to his Lordship the foreman said they had been carefully over all the points and he did not think any further consultation would make any change.

His Lordship then said he would accept the verdict as last returned, and that he had not the least doubt the other three gentlemen would have been convinced had they known something about the prisoner's previous history.

The prisoner was then arraigned on a charge of having been convicted of felony at the Criminal Sessions in June, 1880, to which he pleaded guilty.

His Lordship said he was quite satisfied of the prisoner's guilt. On the former occasion he was convicted of stealing $120, and for that he got one year's imprisonment. That did not seem to have done him much good, and he would now sentence him to three years' penal servitude.

The prisoner made a great outcry and resistance as he was being removed.

DISHONEST HAWKERS.

Fung Akat and Lai Acheung, hawkers, were charged with receiving four plates, the property of Mr. J. D. Ball, knowing them to have been stolen.

On the 2nd December Mr. Ball missed a large number of cups, saucers, and plates. He gave information to the police, who found four of the plates on the stall of the first prisoner. This man said he had bought them from the second prisoner, whom he pointed out, and the latter, on being taken to Mr. Ball's house, said he had bought them from a fellow servant of one of the coolies whom he pointed out and from the description he gave Mr. Ball inferred that it was the cook, who had been dismissed on the 30th November and had gone to Canton. Mr. Ball said that altogether nearly $100 worth of property had been taken, including clothing, a silver watch, a set of chessmen, etc., but he did not discover the loss of these things until afterwards. The cupboard in which the plates were was always kept locked. Two of the plates which were found formed part of a new dessert set which he intended to send home and cost $1.25 or $1.50 each in Canton. A fruit dish belonging to the same set was missing.

The first prisoner said he bought the plates for fifty cents from the second, who told him it was a safe transaction. The second prisoner said he had been a hawker for only about a month and he did not understand the business. Had he known the law he would not have bought the things. Before he was a hawker he had a son to support him, and he asked his Lordship to have pity on him as he was an old man.

The first prisoner was found not guilty by a majority of four to three, and the second was found guilty unanimously, with a recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship told the first prisoner that he had had a very narrow escape, that buying things like those in question he ought to have known they were stolen, and that it was ridiculous to suppose an old hawker like he was did not know better than to buy new plates. As to the second prisoner, his Lordship said the recommendation of the jury would have some effect with him and he would defer sentence in order that inquiry might be made about him, and as to whether it was true that he had been following the business of a hawker for only a month. On the face of it it was a bad case, because if there were not so many of these men going about tempting servants there would not be so many larcenies.

Sentence deferred.

A JOKE.

Wong Acam was charged with stealing a felt hat, value thirty cents, the property of Chan Akew, on the 24th December.

The prosecutor was standing on the Chinese Recreation Ground looking at the dragon procession, when the prisoner, who was standing behind him, snatched his hat from his head and threw it away. He was arrested at once by a lakong. The hat was not recovered.

The prisoner denied that he ever touched the hat, and said that if he had taken it he would have put it in his pocket and not have thrown it away.

In summing up his Lordship pointed out that the prisoner did not offer any explanation as to why he took the hat, but simply denied that he had anything to do with it. If they found he did take it, the jury would have to consider whether he took it intending to steal it or merely knocked it off for a joke.

The jury said they unanimously found that the prisoner took the hat, but rather as a joke than with any bad intention.

On this a verdict of not guilty was entered.

His Lordship told the prisoner the jury had taken a very favourable view of the case. He was certainly entitled to the doubt, but he (his Lordship) knew more about him than the jury, and if he had been found guilty of stealing this hat, although its value was small, he would have had a severe punishment, because his record was a very bad one.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Yu Ami, a young man, pleaded guilty to stealing a attan bangle plated with silver from the person of a child.

His Lordship told the prisoner he had done well in pleading guilty, as he had saved the public time, because the evidence was beyond a doubt. He was a man-thief who devoted himself to one particular line of business. He had been twice previously convicted. First he stole a few cash from a child, for which he got fourteen days; then he was convicted of stealing a passenger ticket from the person, and now he stole a bangle, worth a dollar and a half, from a little girl. The sentence was that he be kept to hard labour for twelve months. If he was brought up again he would probably get a long term of penal servitude.

LARCENY.

Chea Ayow pleaded guilty to stealing a bag, ten earthenware spoons, and nine cash, from the person of Li Sam Tsai, on the 3rd January.

His Lordship said he found there was a record of seven previous convictions against the prisoner. The sentence was that he be kept to penal servitude for three years.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Kow Akut was charged with selling to one Ng Ahoi two counterfeit dollars for a lower value than the same imported, without lawful excuse, on the 3rd January, and, on a second count, with having in his possession a number of counterfeit dollars with intent to pass them.

The defence set up by the prisoner was that he was a teacher of shroffing, but having no capital he could not get a license and set up a regular establishment. He therefore gave lessons in people's private houses. Ng Ahoi, he said, was a friend of his, and borrowed the two bad dollars from him, promising to return them next day, and he left a dollar note as security. Ng Ahoi, it seemed, was an informer, and his evidence was to the effect that he had never known the prisoner until he saw a friend of his buy some dollars from him, and that he then gave information to Inspector Perry, who sent him to buy some of the dollars. He did not remember the name of his friend whom he saw buy the dollars, although he had known him for five years. The prisoner called several witnesses in support of his case, and they said they knew him as a teacher of shroffing, but none of them appeared to have taken lessons from him, and one had been in gaol for three years for being in possession of piratically taken property. As to some powder used for silvering copper which was found in his box, the prisoner's explanation was that he used it simply for cleaning the brass of tobacco pipes.

It appeared in the course of the case that the collection of bad dollars to be used by teachers of shroffing is a regular trade, and that men go about with a small board stating that such coins are bought, and that they call out words to the same effect.

In summing up his Lordship directed the jury that the evidence of the informer was to be received with great suspicion.

The jury acquitted the prisoner on the first count unanimously, and on the second by six to one.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 17th January.

FRESH INSURRECTION IN DALMATIA.

An insurrectionary movement has commenced in Dalmatia and extended to Herzegovina; extensive reinforcements are being sent forward.

TURKEY, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

The Turkish Ambassador has presented a note to Lord Granville and the French Government proposing a prolongation of the Treaty of Commerce with England for one month.

POLICE COURT.

18th January.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Gabriel Daniel Wench, unemployed French steward, was again before the court on a charge of having stolen $48, the property of a young Frenchman named Leon Thullien, at the Temperance Hall, on the 6th instant.

Inspector Corcoran said the complainant had left the colony, and the prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULTING AN AMAH.

Louisa Eulalia da Luz Rozario, a married woman from Macao, living in Circular Pathway, and Maria Ferreira, widow, of the same place, were charged with having assaulted Chan Aban, widow, on the 12th instant.

The complainant said that on the 12th, the second defendant asked her to lend her some money to buy samshu with, but she replied that she had not yet received any wages, and she had no money. The defendant then told her to get the samshu on credict for her, and she went for a cattie, but the shopman would only allow her half a cattie as she was not going to pay for it. The second defendant was angry because she only brought half a cattie of samshu, and, with the assistance of the first defendant, assaulted her, and hustled her about so that she lost a pair of earrings and some hair pins. Complainant then asked for her wages, and said they would have to get another servant, upon which they pushed her out, and shut the door upon her.

The first defendant said the complainant was very impudent to her, and she told her she must leave, and having paid her a month's wages, she told her to call again for the wages of six more days that were due to her. The complainant threatened to set fire to the house if she was not paid then, and kicked defendant. After this, she got a knife and fork with which she threatened to stab defendant, upon which the second defendant went into the verandah and called for the police. The complainant then loosened her hair, and ran out, crying "save life."

The second defendant made a similar statement, and denied having told the complainant to get her samshu.

The complainant, re-called, show marks on her lip and ears which she said were caused by the assault.

After a remand, a shopman named Wong Awing gave evidence as to the complainant coming to him for a cattie of samshu, and she had no money; he only supplied her with half a cattie.

P.S. 544 said he saw the complainant when she came out of the house, and cried "save life." She was crying, and there was a little blood, and some marks on her face; she said she wanted her wages, and her mistress would not pay her.

Each defendant was fined $1, and ordered to pay another dollar each as amends to the defendant, or in default, four days' imprisonment.

BEFORE DR. F. STEWART.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT.

Chun Sing, coolie, was charged with having stolen water cresses to the value of 20 cents, assaulting the owner, Chong Po, and damaging a police coat, on the 17th instant.

The complainant is a gardener, living on the hillside above the Pokfulum-road, and in his garden were six beds of water cresses. On returning home from the town on Tuesday, he saw the defendant squatting in his garden, rooting up water cresses, and putting it into two baskets he had beside him. There was no fence round the garden, and a good deal of water cresses had been stolen lately. The complainant seized the man, who struggled violently, and after striking him (complainant) on the face and leg with a bamboo, made his escape from him, but a little further on he was stopped by a constable. When put in a cell at the Central Police Station, the defendant removed three bricks from the wall by loosening the mortar with a piece of bamboo.

For the larceny the defendant was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, and he was fined $10, or another 14 days, for attempting to escape from custody.

CUTTING BRANCHES.

Chun a Sy, widow, was fined $2, or in default six days, for having been unlawfully possessed of a number of newly cut tree branches at Pokfulum, on the 15th instant.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Chun Akum, boat man, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.—The defendant was gambling with four other men on the Praya Central on the 17th inst., and was apprehended by P.C. 564.

TENDERING BAD COIN.

Choi Akiu, fisherman, was charged with having tendered two counterfeit dollars, knowing them to be such, on the 17th inst.

P.C. Howell said he was on duty in Stanley village, and in consequence of a communication made to him by a shopkeeper he went through the village until he saw the defendant, whom he arrested.

Chan Afu, shopkeeper, Stanley, said the defendant came to his shop and asked him how many taels of raw opium he (witness) would give him for a dollar. Witness replied two taels. The man then asked for half a dollar's worth, and on one tael being handed to him he tendered in payment one of the coins in question, and received 50 cents change. Afterwards witness found the dollar was a bad one, and he went in search of the defendant, whom he found in a chandler's shop buying things. He told the man the coin was a bad one, and asked him to change it, and after some further conversation the defendant handed him back the opium and the 50 cents change. Soon afterwards, the constable brought the man to him, and the latter had then a good dollar in his hand with which he said he wanted to buy the opium.

Wong Aon, master of the chandler's shop, gave evidence to the effect that after the defendant had been to the last witness's shop, he came to him. There the man purchased some things, and tendered the second bad dollar in payment. Witness examined the dollar, and finding it to be bad, told the defendant of the fact, when he left, saying he would bring back a good dollar.

Howell, recalled, said that when he first saw the defendant he was coming up from the beach, but turned back as soon as he saw witness, and walked quickly away. He had no money in his belt when arrested, but when he was taken to the opium shop he had a good dollar in his hand.

Kwan Chak Lum, usher, and formerly shroff at the Magistracy, gave evidence as to the two coins being bad. One was composed of copper coated with silver, and the other was composed of a mixture of white metal and silver. One was worth 25 cents, and the other about 30 cents.

The defendant said he was not aware that the dollars were bad ones. He admitted having been convicted of larceny.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with the first and last fortnights in solitary confinement.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Wong Afuk, coolie, was charged on remand with having been concerned with others not in custody in an assault and robbery of a person named Chung Ann, on the 7th instant.

It will be remembered that the evidence previously taken was to the effect that the complainant was walking along the Pokfulum-road towards Ap Li Chau, with his little nephew, when he was attacked by the prisoner and three other men. The former seized him, and threw pepper in his eyes, whilst the others took two bundles containing clothing and money from him. The complainant and a fisherman succeeded in catching the prisoner.

Yesterday P.C. 240 gave evidence to the effect that he was on duty on the Pokfulum road on the day in question, and he saw the prisoner and three other men going along the road loiteringly. After that time witness left the road.

The prisoner said he knew nothing about the matter, and having been charged and cautioned, he reserved his defence and was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

FOOCHOW.

The Hui Kwan Magistrate, Cheng Sin, had, on the 6th instant, given over the seal of his office to his successor Yue, and the name of the former is again on the list of Expectants. He may be again placed in office, but he must, *à la Chinoise*, talk over matters (?) with his many superiors.

On the mornings of the 9th and 10th instant, the unusual spectacle of a hoar frost, and on the latter morning a thin coating of paper-like *ice* was observable in this port, a thing which has not been seen here for years. The general idea amongst the natives here is that the regions up north are having a pretty severe time of it this winter.

It is reported that H.E. the Governor Ch'ing gave orders before he started for Formosa, that all mandarins, from the grade of the Prefect down to magistrate are to hold themselves in readiness for an examination, which will take place as soon as he comes back. They will, as we are informed, be examined in the matter of civil administration, and each man has to write an essay upon the subject given. Whoever fails at such shall be ordered to return home, and those who are successful shall have an office given them. We wonder what is to be done with the many expectants, who obtained their title by purchase, as most of them cannot even write a common despatch?

The Annual Conference of the English Church Missionary Society was held during the entire part of last week, and notwithstanding the inclement weather there were some 250 elders and converts present. The Conference was held in a large godown, expressly prepared for the purpose, situated in close proximity to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Stewart the present *chargé* of the Mission. Religious services were held at various hours of each day, after which the elders and catechists reported their progress in the spread of Christianity throughout their districts during the past year. A number of female converts and teachers were also present, as well as the girls belonging to the Mission School. The entire Conference was under the joint management of the Rev. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Lloyd, and were of a highly interesting character. The Mission, we are pleased to note, has done much good work during the last year, and every one seemed well satisfied with the progress made.—*Herald.*

TEA SPECULATION IN FORMOSA.

In his report on the trade of Tamsui for the year 1880, Mr. Walter Lay, Commissioner of Customs at that port, has the following remarks on the tea speculation in Formosa:—

At times the market rate in Amoy was under that ruling here; nevertheless, the rate there was high, so that the losses on many shipments were not so great as they would have been had it been otherwise. During the spring and summer months buying continued at full rates, and at the end of September the stocks in Amoy amounted to 50,000 half-chests. This tea was the property of the packers. In October a decline in prices occurred, and the whole of the stock in hand was bought up. This led to fresh demands in the market here, and the packers, expecting a rise in the prices of tea, "went in madly," a merchant tells me, and many of them suffered heavy losses. On many shipments the losses must have been from 20 to 30 per cent. Thirteen packing houses are said to have fallen victims to their own rashness. The ease with which credit was obtained in Amoy from Chinese merchants proved a direct incentive to reckless trading. Money was offered at 15 and 18 per cent. to anyone, on one condition, and that was that the tea purchased with it should be consigned to the houses advancing the money. The condition was not a hard one to fulfil, and numbers, therefore, who had no capital, or whose capital was small, readily availed themselves of it. There was a promise of success both to the people who advanced the money and to those who used it. The season, however, did not turn out so favourable as was anticipated; the speculator lost his money, and the hong which had advanced it to him, instead of reaping a rich return in the shape of interest on its capital and commission on the sale of the tea, lost part of the capital advanced. The men who had borrowed money, feeling that they had nothing to lose and possibly something to win, and fearing, moreover, that the loans advanced would be called in if the money were not used, rushed recklessly into the market, indifferent as to the prices charged, so long as they obtained the tea. The growers were not slow to avail themselves of the folly shown, and raised their prices accordingly; in fact, they had their own way entirely, and demanded prices which obviously precluded all chance of a profit. Nearly $50 per picul were paid for tea here. If to this be added freight and other incidental expenses, it will be seen that tea could not be laid down in Amoy at a reasonable figure, and that unless something extraordinary occurred to put the New York market up, there was no possible prospect of a profit. The quotations given me for teas are as under:

First crop, 1st quality..... $14 to $18 per picul.
Second crop, 1st quality..... $48 to $52 per picul.
Third crop, 1st quality ..... $44 to $48 per picul.

The average price of teas of all grades throughout the season was $32.50.

A merchant informs me that the facilities offered for entering the tea market were so great that teaboys and shroffs started packing-houses, and every men employed in tea-firing, who usually earn about $6 a month, suddenly became brokers or packers. The same source says "the tea business has a great fascination for cooks, whose souls you would think could rise above an omelette."

Whilst the brokers and packers have lost money, the planters have reaped a rich harvest. It costs from $10 to $14 to make medium kinds of tea, to which must be added an inland tax of $1.70 per picul, and about 20 cents per picul for boat hire. When it is considered that very little tea sells under $20 per picul, and that the bulk of the tea last season realised over $30, and went even as high as $40 and $50 a picul, it will be seen that the planters have pocketed a good deal of money, and that their share in the tea trade has paid them well. No wonder, after such a result, that every patch of ground on the slope of a hill should be devoted to the cultivation of tea. Tea pays better than indigo, sugar, hemp, or rice; and indigo plants have been removed in some places to make way for tea. Land is cheap, and is soon cleared, and though labour is scarce in some neighbourhoods, the villagers and farmers combine together to assist each other. The inland or likin tax on tea last year realised Tls. 107,000.

CHINESE OFFICIALS AND FOREIGN ENTERPRISE AT AMOY.

"G. M. C." communicates to the *Foochow Herald* the following instance of the jealousy with which Chinese officials regard any foreign undertaking in China:—

The fact is that an Iron foundry was, a few months ago, established at the treaty port of Amoy, at an Island called Kulangsoo where foreigners have their dwellings, and at which many of the Consulates are located. This foundry was established by a British subject for the purpose of manufacturing iron pans, and H. B. M.'s Consul was made cognizant of the fact before the foundry started work. Soon after this foundry was at full work, another one was also established at the same place by a German firm, and, actuated by some unfounded fear, the Taotai, who is supposed to be the head of the control of foreign commerce, was petitioned by the Lekia officers to have these factories done away with. This official without instituting proper enquiry, so I am informed, at once sent a dispatch to H. B. M.'s Consul setting forth the views (objections) of the Lekin office.

The pans manufactured at said foundry, at least the greater part of them, are, I should mention, to be exported to foreign markets, such as to all the countries where sugar is being manufactured by the Chinese. Before Amoy had this kind of industry, all the pans, which were exported to Manila, Siam, Java and the Straits, &c., came from Chang-chow, and the objection raised, so far as I can see, is the fear that there will be probable shortcomings of the lekin, and upon which the officers entrusted with the collection of such could not, so they say, make a levy of any tax, on the ground that they are manufactured by foreigners.

As the pans are manufactured at a treaty port by foreign merchants, and for exportation to foreign markets, I cannot, from a commercial point of view, see where the objection lies; consequently it would be well for the proprietors to use every effort to have such objections ignored, and if necessary to ask the Consuls interested to protest against the tyrannical proceedings of all the Chinese officials concerned.

I have no doubt that the matter will be brought to the notice of the provincial Authorities if the Consuls do not acquiesce with the Taotai's demand for the stoppage of the foundry; and the matter will probably go a step higher if the question cannot be settled on the spot. Then it remains to be seen what will be the result, if the case is to be carried on to Peking. I may as well point out the extreme hatred they, the officials, bear towards foreigners as, should this foundry be carried on by Chinese, they would, I venture to say, never raise a voice against it, but why this action is now taken as it was done I can hardly tell but for the reason as stated above.

HYMEN IN THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

The coming marriage of Prince Leopold, Her Majesty's youngest son, to the Princess Hélène of Waldeck, brings attention to the happy relations existing between the Royal Family and the people. We are familiar with the high personal character of the Sovereign and her children and with the services which it is evidently the pleasure of their lives to render to the national institutions, and the comforts of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, so that we give but a passing thought to the records of past times, when few of the Royal courses were approved, and the family increase was regarded as a national misfortune. The marriages of the children of Queen Victoria have produced entire satisfaction, and the happiness of their wedded lives has fulfilled the hopes which the announcement of their betrothals had given rise to. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, is less known to the people at large than his brothers, for the state of his health has not permitted him to become engaged in prominent public duties, but on the few occasions when he has appeared for the promotion of literary and charitable objects, he has shown the qualities of a ripe scholar, a fluent speaker, and an estimable man, affording thereby another instance of the superiority of living Royal personages to those of the English Court in other times. We feel the more pleasure in contemplating such events as the marriage of Prince Leopold, when the miserable circumstances of Court life in the time of the Georges occur to one's mind, when parents and children found delight in making one another unhappy, and the tyranny of the father was met by the open defiance and immorality of the son, and political factions ranged themselves in Parliament according to the antagonistic influences of Prince and King.

There was some doubt on the death of Queen Anne of the acceptance of the throne by the representative of the House of Hanover, for he liked his old home better than the new one of which he had become legal possessor, and it was nearly seven weeks after the death of Anne when he arrived in London with his son, Prince George. His Hanoverian subjects, according to the accounts, shed tears on his departure, and his English subjects gave him a cordial—well one, though his personal appearance and manners did not realise their ideas of Royalty. The easy occasion of the new family after all the plotting of the Jacobites, and the pledges given to the Pretender, struck the world with astonishment. George was stern and phlegmatic; his countenance was heavy, and he was plain in his dress almost to slovenliness; he was subject to violent fits of passion, and it was remarked that "he could neither confer a favour with grace nor refuse one with blandness." The Chevalier, on the other hand, was described as tall, elegant, and graceful; nevertheless, the Jacobite partisans were overcome, and the position of the new King became firmly established. Arbitrary principles of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 18th January.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Gaelic*, for Yokohama—39 pkgs. rattans and 116 pkgs. merchandise. For San Francisco—15,058 bags rice, 300 bags coffee, 1,259 bags beans, 35 bags saltpetre, 240 bags black pepper, 76 bags cloves, 25 bags dates, 400 boxes oil, 71 boxes prepared opium, 65 boxes nutmegs, 75 bales gunnies, 1,280 empty quicksilver flasks, 85 pkgs tea, 90 pkgs. cordages, 2,286 pkgs. merchandise, and 2 boxes treasure (valued at $7,000). For Panama—9 pkgs. merchandise and 30 pkgs. tea. For Boston—22 cases straw hats, a For New York—3 cases straw hats and 240 bales raw silk.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.69
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.79
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	220
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	220
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72⅞
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Banks have been done to-day at 115 per cent. premium for cash, and Docks at 45 per cent. premium for cash and end of the month. Other stocks are unchanged.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—115 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,550 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 875 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$285 per share ex dividend.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$80 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$950 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$292 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$28 premium.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 162 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$100 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$167½ per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$130 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—£109 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£107 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—4 per cent. prem.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER.)

January 18th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.226
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.264
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.244
Thermometer—9 A.M.	62
Thermometer—1 P.M.	64
Thermometer—4 P.M.	65
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	60
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	60
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	60
Thermometer—Maximum	66
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	55

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

January 18th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.24	30.36	30.17	30.30	30.20	30.26	—	—
Thermometer attached	67.0	65.0	64.0	57.0	45.5	42.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	NE	N	SE	S	NNW	S	—	—
Force	1	5	2	0	4	0	—	—
Dry Thermometer	65.0	63.5	64.0	57.0	44.5	41.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	59.0	59.0	60.0	55.0	43.0	39.0	—	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.c.	c.	b.q.	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds. THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation. DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N, N.N.E., N.E., &c. FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 6 moderate, 7 to 8 fresh, 9 to 8 strong, 10 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent. STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Foggy. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Dull, threatening. F. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are reversed to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. RAIN.—The hourly rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of rain fallen indicated in inches tens and hundreds.

INTIMATIONS.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

BEST known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Only reliable remedy for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Depression, Lassitude, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline; thoroughly re-establishes the general bodily health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Prepared on a new principle, whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges, &c., as they frequently contains *solid particles* of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, producing Necrosis, and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

☞ Beware of Worthless Imitations. Being prepared from Obsolete Formulæ, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Sold by all Chemists throughout the Globe. Refuse useless substitutes.

Wholesale Agents—WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Shanghai Pharmacy. [210

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1881. [1891

W. & A. GILBEY, WINE GROWERS, SHIPPERS, and DISTILLERS.

London—Pantheon, Oxford Street, Dublin—Upper Sackville Street. Edinburgh—Haymarket, West End. France—Chateau Loudenne, Medoc.

—No better guarantee of QUALITY and VALUE can be given than the fact that about every eighteenth gallon of Wine, and every fortieth gallon of Spirit, consumed in the United Kingdom, is supplied from W. & A. GILBEY'S Stock. This statement is based upon the Government Returns.

AGENTS.

Hongkong...LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Swatow.....CAMPBELL & Co.
Amoy.....WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow ...HEDGE & Co. [1237

ENTERICON

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON gives immediate relief to indigestion, lowness of spirits, wind in the stomach, giddiness, palpitation of the heart.

Entericon gives speedy relief and a permanent cure in nervous debility, spermatorrhœa, &c.

Entericon is the only infallible remedy for liver Complaints, poorness of blood, loss of appetite, want of vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the civilised world.

Wholesale Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Shanghai Pharmacy. [211

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [21

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [15

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 288,936.17
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881	Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PENGKOSS, Esq. | F. D. HYCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [768

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On Coals ... at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ... at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ... at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ... at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [19

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY	£1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP	£100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF	£120,000 Sterling
ANNUAL INCOME	£250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [14

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [2

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [923

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

Shareholders are reminded that the Directors have the power of distributing a certain proportion of the ascertained profits annually among such Shareholders as have contributed business to the Company.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

A. G. STOKES, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [609

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Ulysses (str.)	Thompson	.....	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 4 P.M.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Glenearn	W. E. Duke	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)	Bragg	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 28th inst.
TRIESTE, via BOMBAY, &c.	Hungaria	G. Sturli	.....	Melchers & Co.	On 6th prox., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Elise	Bruhn	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND HAMBURG	Esmeralda	Brock	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	Radnorshire	Davies	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Nicholas Thayer	Crosby	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Pearl	Howes	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Twilight	Warland	.....	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Red Cross	J. E. Howland	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	Syren	Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	Blue Jacket	Percival	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	W. J. Rotch	Bray	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY	Venetia	A. B. Daniell	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Cassandra (str.)	F. Ahrens	.....	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Catterthun (str.)	.....	.....	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Merionethshire	Rickards	.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE, &c.	Takasago-Maru	Young	.....	Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Panais	Drujon	.....	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SAIGON	Nordsø	Rasmussen	Hongkong	Soey Shing	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Telemachus	Jones	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	Peiho	Pasqualini	.....	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Deucalion	Purdy	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	Thibet	.....	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Escambia	Purvis	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Talbot	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Thales (str.)	Pocock	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow Daylight.

INSURANCES.

LA GRANDE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES (CERCLE TRANSPORTS REUNIES) PARIS.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	50,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP	12,500,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1586

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

KOH MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman.
BAN HAP, Esq. | LEONG ON, Esq.
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq. | CHONG PENG, Esq.
QUAN HOI CHUNG, Esq.,
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., Manager.
WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Assistant and Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1520

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1881. [604

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1457

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1495

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [20

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [16

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of $40,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [18

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO	$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND	$70,858.27.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chan Cheong Wing Hong.
GOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSZ KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1441

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [1440

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ..... TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [1414

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [175

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"NORDEN,"

Captain Rasmussen, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1882. [151

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"HUNGARIA,"

Captain G. Sturli, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at FOUR P.M.

For Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [159

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENEARN"

Captain W. E. Duke, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [174

UNION LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"ESCAMBIA,"

Captain Purvis, due on or about the 24th inst., will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [176

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Rickards, Commander, expected here on or about the 16th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1882. [145

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION,"

Captain Purdy, will be despatched on or about 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1882. [134

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo for NEW ZEALAND).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "CATTERTHUN" due here on 19th January, 1882, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1881. [56

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE,"

Davies, Commander, expected here To-day from Amoy, has room for a limited quantity of cargo. Rate £3.5/ per ton.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1882. [153

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANAIS,"

Commandant Drujon, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PEIHO,"

Commandant Pasqualini, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1882.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1882. [150

FOR NEW YORK.

THE S.S. A 1 I.I. American Ship

"TWILIGHT,"

Warland Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1882. [96

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Barque

"ESMERALDA,"

Brock, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1881. [40

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I.I. American Bark

"NICHOLAS THAYER,"

Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1881. [43

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American Ship

"SYREN,"

Brown, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1881. [45

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American Ship

"BLUE JACKET,"

Percival, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1881. [46

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"PEARL,"

R. Howes, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1881. [44

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A. 1 American Ship

"RED CROSS,"

J. E. Howland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1881. [4

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A 1 American Ship

"W. J. ROTCH,"

Bray, Master, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1882. [146

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

"ELISE,"

Bruhn, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1881. [51

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADOLPH, German bark, Uhr.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ATALANTA, German steamer, E. G. Pfaff.—Siemssen & Co.
ALTAI, Russian ship, C. Niska.—Order.
ARIA, Danish steamer, Djorup.—Siemssen & Co.
BABLE MORSE, American ship, Norton.—Captain.
BLUE JACKET, American ship, Percival.—Russell & Co.
CASSANDRA, German steamer, F. Ahrens.—Siemssen & Co.
CHINA, German steamer, H. Schoer.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
CHARON WATTANA, Siam. ship, Ulrich.—Chinese.
CONSOLATION, British steamer, R. Young.—Yuen Fat Hong.
DELPHIN, German 3-masted schooner, Z. W. Lilienthal.—Order.
ESPERANCE, French bark, Le Normant, Carlowitz & Co.
HARMONIA, German ship, B. Reinkoe.—Captain.
J. H. BOWERS, American bark, Harkness.—Chinese.
KAMCHATKA, British steamer, P. Hussey.—C. M. S. N. Co.
LAUREL, British bark, Grassam.—Order.
LOTA, British bark, Dudfield.—Chinese.
MORNING STAR, Siamese bark, D. Michaelsen.—Chinese.
MARIE, German ship, F. Schildt.—Order.
NORDEN, Dan. str., T. Rasmussen.—Siemssen & Co.
PEARL, American bark, R. Howes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
PEKING, British steamer, G. H. Drewes.—Siemssen & Co.
RAVEN, British bark, W. Veal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
RED CROSS, American ship, J. E. Howland.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
RINGLEADER, American ship, W. E. Bray.—Captain.
SAN FRANCISCO, German sch., Oltmanns.—Siemssen & Co.
SCHWAN, German brig, T. Schroder.—Siemssen & Co.
TAKASAGO-MARU, Japanese steamer, C. Young.—M. B. M. S. S. Co.
TILLIE BAKE, Am. bark, J. H. Boynton.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
TWILIGHT, American ship, W. C. Warland.—Capt'n.
WANDEREE, British yacht, Arthur Gordon.—Order.
WILHELM, German ship, W. Wilmsen.—Captain.

W. & A. GILBEY'S PORT.

PORT CASTLE J—

The FINEST and OLDEST WINE to be found in Oporto, 40 years in Wood, very light in Colour.

PER DOZEN, $15.

AGENTS—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE "TAKASAGO-MARU," Captain YOUNG, due here on or about 16th inst., will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE	Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI	Cabin $75. Steerage $20.
SHANGHAI, via YOKOHAMA	Cabin $120. Steerage $40.
SHANGHAI, via KOBE	Cabin $95. Steerage $30.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, west corner of Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1882.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON.

ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "VENETIA," Captain A. B. DANIELL, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY on MONDAY, 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Galle.

Passengers to England are now booked to London, instead of Southampton, as heretofore.

Intending Passengers are informed that the "VENETIA" connects at Galle with the Company's steamers "SURAT" from Australia and "BRINDISI" from Calcutta.

Until Quarantine Restrictions are removed in Egypt, the *Homeward* steamers will call at Marseilles, *en route* for Gibraltar and London, or will proceed direct, *via* Malta, as usual, at the Company's option.

For further particulars apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [3

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF STETTIN.

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MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [806

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EXTRACTS.

A SONG.

There's a star come forth in a far-off sky,
A guide to a wandering soul beneath;
There's a ray beams clear from a light on high,
To shine o'er a path in the Vale of Death!

A gleam of light for the mariner's weal,
That says to his heart mid the pitiless blast,
'Courage; have courage! Be strong and leal,
And I will lead thee to peace at last!'

There's a hope in life, and a goal to gain,
Something that tells of a glad surcease
To endless striving and endless pain,
Beckoning upward to realms of peace.

It is thou, O my queen! my love so fair!
Thou, love, the empress of this lorn breast!
Take all my heart to thy bosom's care,
And there thou'lt hush it to endless rest!

HAMILTON CLARKE.

—Tinsleys' Magazine.

A FAMILY PORTRAIT.

No small amount of merriment was occasioned by an indignant gentleman during a sale of pictures in an auction-room. He and another disputed the possession of a capital picture by a celebrated painter, which faithfully represented an ass. Each seemed determined to outbid the other. Finally one said: My dear sir, it is of no use, I shall not give in. The painting once belonged to my grandfather, and I intend to have it."—"Oh, in that case," said his opponent, "I will give it up. I think you are fully entitled to it, if it is one of your family portraits."

WIGS.

When Carlyle wrote "Sartor Resartus," and drew every moral which could possibly be drawn from what he called the philosophy of clothes, it is rather curious that he should have left untouched the kindred subject of wigs. Old clothes, church clothes, aprons, have each a chapter devoted to them; but, as far as we know, no one has yet arisen to investigate the significance of wigs. And yet their history surely deserves to be written, and would be found to contain some very singular episodes. No such ambitious intent is before us now, but a few observations on these adornments may perhaps be admitted, and may have the happy effect of arousing the attention of some hidden genius, who may hereafter treat the subject with the copiousness it deserves.

It must be admitted, by the most contentious person, that if it were possible to classify the garments worn by human beings, the wig—once admitting that it can be called a garment—would take its place in the very highest rank, as having a symbolism of its own which is worthy to rank with that of a crown, or a uniform, or a symbolic jewel. The mere replacing of human hair, lost through age or accident, is only, as one may say, the subordinate or menial department of the wig, though even in that it is deserving of respect, as baldness has, since the days of Elisha, been considered a disadvantage, if not a reproach. The wig, however, has generally scorned to follow in the steps of other artificial substitutes for natural excellence, and it is far from endeavouring to conceal its existence under too servile a copy of nature. In the palmy days of wigs, two hundred years ago, artists were wont to advertise that they could dress gentlemen's hair so that it should be undistinguishable from a wig, thereby proclaiming that consciousness of the superiority of their art which is one of the unfailing attributes of greatness. And when they fell upon evil days, and society began to evince a preference for its own locks, they had the courage, supported by a consciousness of merit, to memorialise the King upon the subject—when memorialising the Crown was by no means such a common amusement as is now the case—and to request his Majesty to issue an edict compelling the wearing of wigs in some form or other. George III. did not receive the petition with the favour which the unlucky artists no doubt expected, and the wits of the day followed suit with a mock petition, praying his Majesty to enjoin the use of wooden legs; but the mere fact of its presentation is sufficient to show how greatly wigs were at one time esteemed, and what a number of persons were employed in their manufacture.

It may be regarded as a pleasant instance of the stability and conservatism of English legal practice, that while the mere butterflies of fashion have long abandoned the wig, except as a matter of necessity, or in a modified and wholly reprehensible form in use among ladies, our law courts still present us with the spectacle of as many wigs as there are judges and barristers to wear them. And we feel no doubt that the dignity of the English law is greatly assisted by this practice. For, if there be one quality more than another which seems to be invariably developed by a wig, that quality is dignity. A magistrate performs functions not dissimilar to those of a judge, but, lacking the moral support afforded by the wig, he is apt to give way to bursts of petulance, or to indulge in undignified witticisms which seldom or never mar the judicial calm of his learned brother. Again, the analogy holds good in a different sphere of society. What constitutes the difference between the briskness and flippancy of the cabman and the stately calm of the coachman so much as the powdered wig worn by the latter? Merely to have powdered hair is a compromise, and must not be expected to result in all the majesty of demeanour which marks the wearer of the cauliflower wig. Nor must we be accused of a fanciful partiality for these adornments if we perceive a connection between the ever-increasing laxity of demeanour, the beating down of ancient barriers, now everywhere perceptible, and the gradual disappearance of the wig from circles where it was once universal. Incredible as it may appear there are persons who prefer absolute baldness to one of these coverings—coverings so esteemed in by-gone days that Louis XIV. absolutely underwent the degradation of removing his from his head with his own Royal hands, and pushing it out through the bed-curtains to his valet, rather than be seen by his most intimate friends without it. A hundred years later our grandmothers saw in them a propriety and a modesty which their own hair appeared to them to lack. Arrived at a certain age, their locks, however luxuriant, were ruthlessly cut and hidden away under a "front," whose stiff bands, or stiffer curls, concealed at least the silver threads beginning to peep out beneath. Our grandmothers appear to have thought very little of what St. Paul calls the glory of a woman. Not only did they hide it away under fronts, but they cut it off, if it happened to be too thick or too long, so as to enable them to wear the coal-scuttle bonnets, which seemed to them the more desirable ornament of the two. It is not more than 15 or 20 years ago that women had the brilliant inspiration of cutting away their bonnets to make room for their hair, rather than their hair to make room for their bonnets.

Perhaps the full significance of wigs is better understood to-day by members of the theatrical profession than by any one else. Among them they are still, of course, indispensable, and an actor knows how far he has gone towards the presentation of a part if he has got what we may call a really scientific wig, while a bad one may, as he knows, ruin the best playing. Spectators, if they know nothing of the machinery of acting, are ignorant of this, and when they see the villain of an old-fashioned melo-drama appear, have no idea how their recognition of him has been helped by the little black corkscrew curls of his wig. The virtuous hero, had he appeared in it, would never have gained the sympathy of the house, virtue and black hair being wholly incompatible in theatrical tradition. Hypocrisy is rendered, so to speak, by a straight and smooth head of hair, and there is a species of wig known technically as a "red scratch," which has from time immemorial been devoted to Irish servants and comic peasants. The symbolic nature of the wig is, therefore, indisputable, while on its effectiveness as a disguise whole chapters might be written. Hogarth's pictures supply some very curious illustrations on this score, and his villains never look so villainous as when he has made them, in an orgie or in a struggle, throw off their wigs. The horrible hero of the "Progress of Cruelty" presents a tolerably respectable appearance until the time of his arrest for the murder of the girl he has betrayed, when he stands without the customary wig, and revealing a face and head which are seen to be perfectly diabolical. Wigs have had their ludicrous as well as their useful and ornamental sides, as when one served Handel as the readiest missile to aim at the head of an offending musician in his orchestra, and they presented an ever ready target for the wit of the practical joker. Whether the caprices of fashion will ever restore them to their ancient favour it is not for us to say, but it will not be wonderful if the mania for the houses, furniture, and decorations of the time of Queen Anne should, in course of time, extend to the adoption of contemporary head gear.—*Globe.*

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

MR. J. R. LOWELL.

A good Englishman must grudge America her possession of Mr. Lowell. He is such a splendid, intellectual specimen of our race, that one would rather he belonged to the old country. To just and manly thoughts he joins the power of putting the same into excellent English. Without being exactly a poet, he has the faculty of writing uncommonly well in verse. A metrical orator of the first class would, perhaps, be the best description of the author. "Prophet" would be even truer than "orator." You cannot take up a volume of Mr. Lowell's works without feeling that the whole force of the man's mind has been bent in one direction—that is, in the search after moral truth. Of course, he has not found it out, any more than any other clever man, from Plato downwards; but he has made some admirable guesses. Again and again his lines stir one as the sound of military music. A single specimen will suffice:—

They are slaves who dare not choose
Wrong and hatred and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

He was once in the right with two or three, having been one of the earliest Abolitionists; and he has won the doubtful reward of being in the right with millions. But fortune has not spoiled him—at all events not more than any other of her votaries.

James Russell Lowell was born in 1819, on the 22nd of February, the birthday of Washington and of the second French Revolution. Cambridge boasts him as her son—not the famous English city, but the less famous, Cambridge, in Massachusetts, to wit, where he saw the light, and where he graduated. Cambridge, or Harvard, it need scarcely be said, is the oldest American University, having, in fact, a respectable antiquity of nearly two centuries and a-half.

Naturally Mr. Lowell went to the oldest University, as belonging to the aristocracy of America. Whether he be "a *Mayflower*" or no, I will not venture to say; but it is certain that he knows all about his ancestors, as far back as six generations. The elder branch of his family founded the town of Lowell, in Massachusetts, and enjoys its wealth to this day. Mr. Lowell himself belongs to a younger branch. His father was a Unitarian minister, beloved in his own neighbourhood, but not heard of beyond it. Young Lowell was originally destined to the ministry, but chose otherwise—one shrewdly suspects on account of doctrinal difficulties. Nature clearly cut him out for a parson, and one feels that he was scarcely in earnest when he announced his intention of turning lawyer. However, he read for the Bar, and went through the American equivalent for being called, but never practised. He had been guilty of a volume of poems before leaving college, and even published it.

For forty years he has continued to write, and may now be considered to have fought his way up to the second, if not the first, place among living American authors. He would himself cede the first place to Mr. Emerson. As to Mr. Longfellow, he is an English poet living in the United States. There is really nothing distinctly Yankee about him.

We have, most of us enjoyed the "Biglow Papers," but only the elder generation can appreciate all their merit—that is, all their courage. Negro slavery is a thing of the past, thanks to Lowell and others who risked lynching to speak out on the subject. Like most men who have fought a hard battle, Mr. Lowell is reasonably proud of his victory—and a little unreasonably. A trifling excess of self-consciousness mars what would otherwise be nearly a faultless character. One has heard Americans complaining of Mr. Lowell as conceited, and unduly trespassing on his rights as a celebrity. For instance: Mr. Lowell was once asked to deliver an address to the students of Harvard University, to which request he assented. The time was summer, and the heat stifling. Still, some hundreds of young men packed themselves into narrow space in order to do honour to the distinguished author, who happened also to be an old Harvard man. The essay he read was a capital one, and well delivered, but the audience refused to be pleased. Why? Because Mr. Lowell had brought with him a fan, which he constantly used during the course of the lecture. The students felt huffed. They had not brought fans, though suffering from the heat as much as Mr. Lowell; and they resented this assumption of privilege. One must remember that the idea of equality is deeply rooted in the American mind. As Kingsley said, despairingly, "Everyone thinks himself as good as the President." And yet Oxford itself might have shown some impatience had Mr. Ruskin or Mr. Matthew Arnold ventured to take a similar liberty.

If a certain Mussulman legend be true, Mr. Lowell has no chance of being admitted to Paradise, for he has been twice married. Of the first Mrs. Lowell, those who had the honour of her acquaintance declare that it is impossible to speak too highly. One might have called her a most superior person, had not that rather ungrammatical expression become so terribly hackneyed. The second Mrs. Lowell was governess to the children of the first.

Till within the last few years the history of Mr. Lowell's life was the history of his books. The first series of the "Biglow Papers" and the "Vision of Sir Launfal" were both published in 1848. It is difficult to praise the latter too highly. Unwittingly Mr. Lowell broke a lance with Mr. Tennyson; nor can the honours of the contest be unhesitatingly assigned to either. But the American poet has decidedly the advantage of being easier to read. One is compelled to add that like the English laureate, the American has but imperceptibly improved with age.

One may safely assert that either General Grant never read the "Vision of Sir Launfal," or that he yawned over it. His offer of the post of Minister at St. Petersburg to Mr. Lowell was the effect of accident. Motley had made such a mess of the Alabama negotiation, that General Grant is said to have emphatically declared he would never employ one of those unblessed men of letters again. But the Government of the United States has often a difficulty in finding proper representatives at foreign Courts. Candidates, of course, are not lacking; but poor men scarcely dare accept these posts, which are wretchedly paid. The American Minister in London gets but £3,500 a year. On the other hand, there are not seldom some tolerably strong objections to merely rich men. In 1874, General Grant found he could send no regular "politician" to St. Petersburg without offending too many others, so he tried to persuade Mr. Lowell to go. Mr. Lowell declined, fancying he should scarcely be at home in the capital of autocracy, but three years later he accepted from Mr. Hayes the Legation to Spain. Now he is the right man in the right place, liking the English as he is liked by them. Whether he will long remain among us is another question. There is a rumour that the redoubtable Mr. Conkling would not object to representing the Republic in London; and President Arthur has to reckon with the ex-Senator. If diplomacy is to lose Mr. Lowell, one's consolation must be that literature is likely to gain. In any case, the writer remains with us.—*Truth.*

RITES AND CUSTOMS OF THE FIJIANS.

The sacrificial customs of the Cannibal Islanders were even far greater abominations than were the unholy rites of Baal:—"The mission station in Bau must have been indeed a hateful home in those days, when you could not look down from the windows to the town below without witnessing scenes of unspeakable horror, the very thought of which is appalling; when the soil was saturated with blood and the ovens were never cool, by reason of the multitude of human victims continually brought to replenish them. Now the site of the ovens is marked only by greener grass; but an old tree close by is covered, branch and stem, with notches, each one of which is a record of some poor wretch whose skull was dashed against a stone at the temple, the foundations of which are still to be seen a few steps further on. The tree is the sole survivor of a sacred grove, which, like that at Rewa, was cut down on account of the superstitious reverence attaching to it."

BURIED ALIVE AND CRUSHED TO DEATH.

The religion of Fiji was intimately connected with its rather peculiar gastronomy, and the human victims sacrificed to an idol or devil were invariably eaten. No important ceremony of any kind could, indeed, be performed without this horrid accompaniment, and the records of the earlier missionaries who were eye-witnesses of these atrocities reveal an amount of inhumanity and savagery that is almost incredible. We read, for instance, in an account of the town of Rewa:—"Jackson (an Englishman who, thirty years ago, was detained amongst these people for two years) relates an incident of peculiar interest, as an illustration of sacrifice to the earth-spirits—a custom which British antiquarians tell us was formerly practised by our pagan ancestors, and of which traces have till very recently lingered among us. A new house was about to be built for the chief, Tui Drekete, and the people assembled from all tributary villages to bring their offerings and dance and make merry. A series of large holes were dug to receive the main posts of the house; and as soon as these were reared, a number of wretched men were led to the spot, and one was compelled to descend into each hole and therein stand upright with his arms clasped round the pole. The earth was then filled in, and the miserable victims were thus buried alive, deriving what comfort they might from the belief that the task assigned them was one of much honour, as ensuring stability to the chief's house. The same idea prevailed with respect to launching a chief's canoe, when the bodies of living men were substituted for ordinary rollers—a scene which Jackson also witnessed, and quotes to prove how cruelly the tributary tribes were treated by these Rewa chiefs, one of whom he accompanied to a neighbouring isle. They came to a place called Na-ara-bale (meaning 'to drag over,' literally corresponding to our own Tarbert), a low, narrow isthmus joining two islands together. By dragging the canoes across this half mile of dry land, they were saved a long row round the island. On landing they found the villagers entertaining the people of another village which had fallen under the displeasure of Rewa, and at the bidding of the chief these people allowed their guests to be surprised in the night, when forty were captured, and each being bound hand and foot to the stems of banana trees, were then laid as rollers, face uppermost, along the path by which the canoes were to be dragged across the isthmus. The shrieks of the victims were drowned by the bawling songs of their captors, and, with one exception, all were crushed to death. One poor wretch lingered a while in torture till the ovens were made ready in which all were cooked, the guests of the pevious day affording the feast for this.

COOKED FOR A FEAST.

Only those who had been killed were considered good for food, but the Fijians had right royal banquets whenever a battle had taken place. Thus, in Namena, in the year 1851, fifty bodies were cooked for one feast; and when the people of Bau were at war with Verata, they carried off 260 bodies, seventeen of which they sent to Rewa, just as presents of game are sent out after a battle here. A wooden fork was made use of in eating human flesh; as it was supposed to cause a skin disease. The custom of public dinners on a large scale has survived the heathendom of the place, and is much a public institution in Fiji as it is in the City of London. At a great meeting of chiefs at Bau, in January, 1880, on the return of Sir Arthur Gordon to England, the *menu* included 104 pigs and a large shark roasted whole, the latter being a substitute for the *bokola* or human meat of cannibal days. The taste for the latter delicacy still survives, and one young chief, being asked whether the manner of preparing human flesh was not different from that in which pork was cooked, misunderstood the question, and answered with suspicious unction, "Oh! there's no comparison between them—human flesh is so much the best."

EARLY LIFE OF THE LIVING KING.

In 1867 the Rev. Thomas Baker and seven Christian missionaries were murdered and eaten at one of the islands. It is a curious fact that no less than six villages now lay claim to the possession of the martyr's head. The present King of Fiji, Thakombau, to whose enlightened and energetic conduct the success of missionary enterprise in the island and their ultimate transfer to British rule is due, was not always the exemplary character he is now reported to be. The first fifty years of his life were passed in the deepest darkness of cannibal heathendom, and when his father, a terrible old chief, died, Thakombau exercised the privilege of an eldest son, and with his own hand strangled his mother and assisted in performing the same kind office for the other widows. King George of Tonga also played some part in the conversion of the islands. This monarch is the one who amused his white friends at the breaking out of the war between France and Germany by issuing a proclamation that he intended to remain neutral.—"*At Home in Fiji*" by Gordon Cumming.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 18TH JAN., 1882.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 50 yards, per piece	$3.05 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$83.00 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$79.50 to 82.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.00 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$2.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.95
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.35 to 2.45
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.83
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.23
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 3.20
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XXp. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.64
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.67
Turkey Red Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.22
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, BC, per piece	$3.30 to 3.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$1.00 to 3.07
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$1.20 to 4.2
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.70
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$15.00 to 16.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$15.00 to 15.50
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.75 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 14.80
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$3.40 to 3.50
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.85
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.35 to 5.40
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.30 to 5.35
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.30 to 5.35
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$57.00 to 58.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$58.00 to 58.10
Steel, English, per ton	$3.85 to 3.95
Steel, Swedish, per ton	$4.35 to 4.45
Shanthing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 25.70
Spelter, per picul	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.20 to 4.00
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.35 to 5.40

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$17.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$13.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$99.00 to 101.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, refined, per picul	$18.70 to 19.50
Camphor, Barous, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,300
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamoms, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$20.00 to 29.50
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Alloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.60
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.70 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.00 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.50 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.00 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.10 to 17.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$23.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$23.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 4.4.5 to 4.5.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$39.50 to 40.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$100 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$38.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.0.0 to 5.5.5
Peas, White, per picul	$2.05 to 2.10
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.93 to 2.03
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.71 to 1.75
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.01 to 1.02
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.87 to 1.88
Pearl Barley, per picul	$5.[illegible] to 7.30
Potato Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Patchuck, per picul	$17.00 to 17.50
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,900 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.94 to 1.98
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.88 to 1.86
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.76 to 1.78
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.70 to 1.72
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.84 to 1.88
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.68 to 1.70
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to 2.85
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.05 to 3.15
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to 4.85
Pepper, White, per picul	$19.40 to 19.70
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.00 to 5.5[illegible]
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$1.35 to 1.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.80 to 4.8[illegible]
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.00 to 7.10
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.15 to 6.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.65 to 4.70
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.20 to 9.35
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$9.75 to 9.80
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$6.75 to 7.35
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3.0 to 6.2.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.55 to 3.85

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Asia	Dec. 26	Djorup	Dan. str	880	Siemssen & Co	
Atalanta	Jan. 18	G. Pfaff	Ger. str	787	Siemssen & Co	
Blackballs	Jan. 18	Grainger	Brit. str	723	D. Musso & Co	
China	Jan. 14	Schoer	Ger. str	648	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Cassandra	Dec. 29	F. Ahrens	Ger. str	1097	Siemssen & Co	
Cobu	Nov. 29	Edgar	Amr. str	373	Captain	
Conquest	Sept. 28	Hamlin	Brit. str	315	Shun Hang Hong	Hoihow
Consolation	Dec. 15	Young	Brit. str	764	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Feronia	Dec. 24	F. Nagel	Ger. str	1115	Siemssen & Co	
Glenece	Jan. 18	Guiland	Brit. str	1901	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hongkong	Oct. 28	Kennett	Brit. str	67	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Joloano	Dec. 19	J. Marquez	Span. str	654	R. Mourente	
Kiang Ping			Chi. str		C. M. S. N. Co	
Kiang-chow	Oct. 10	Goggin	Brit. str	159	Chinese	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Lorno	Jan. 14	McKechnie	Brit. str	1035	Sun Hin Chan	
Ly Tay	July 7	L. T. Tuck	Ann. str	1446	Mitsu Bishi & Co	
Norden	Jan. 9	Rasmussen	Dan. str	778	Siemssen & Co	
Nation	Jan. 14	Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Pernambuco	Jan. 8	Hyde	Brit. str	643	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Jarey	Brit. str	—	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Swatow	Jan. 13	Hutchison	Brit. str	703	Butterfield & Swire	
Suez	Jan. 4	W. M. Dodd	Brit. str	1390	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sun Tip	July 7	Y. Mau Foo	Ann. str		Captain	
Solway	Jan. 1	Jervis	Brit. str	510	Chinese	
Takasago Maru	Jan. 16	C. Young	Jap. str	1230	Mitsu Bishi & Co	
Thales	Jan. 17	T. G. Pocock	Brit. str	829	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Tanais	Jan. 13	Drujon	Fran. str	1900	Messageries Maritimes	
Vladivostock	Dec. 23	Vozoucil	Rus. str	678	Captain	
Volmer	Dec. 30	Heinzelmann	Dan. str	1527	Siemssen & Co	
Vorwaerts	Jan. 14	H. Evers	Ger. str	611	Wieler & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yangtsze	Sept. 26	Schultze	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	
Yot-sai	—	McDougall	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Altai	Jan. 14	C. Niska	Rus. str	1024	Order	
Adolph	Jan. 14	Nohr	Ger. bk	868	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
B. Morse	Nov. 17	Norton	Amr. sh	1307	Captain	
Blue Jacket	Nov. 21	Percival	Amr. sh	1396	Russell & Co	
C. Wattuus	Jan. 2	Ulrich	Siam. sh	656	Chinese	
Carl Gerhard	Dec. 27	P. Sahr	Ger. bk	331	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
C. Redman	Dec. 27	Elliot	Amr. bk	598	Order	
Coloma	Jan. 1	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	853	Captain	
Dolphin	Jan. 12	Lilienthal	Ger. sch	238	Melchers & Co	
Esmeralda	Nov. 7	Brook	Ger. bk	788	Carlowitz & Co	
Esperance	Dec. 24	Normant	Fren. bk	272	Carlowitz & Co	
Ferdinand	Jan. 7	Westergaard	Ger. bk	416	D. Lapraik & & Co	
H. W. Dudley	Jan. 16	W. Dudley	Amr. bk	1128	Order	
Hindostan	Jan. 16	J. Balyea	Brit. sh	1479	Captain	
Helen Besse	Jan. 8	A. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co.	
Harmonia	Jan. 1	B. Boissken	Ger. sh	1454	Captain	
Iraan	Dec. 13	Pearce	Brit. bk	337	Captain	
J. H. Bowers	Dec. 2	Harkness	Amr. bk	704	Chinese	
Lota	Nov. 24	Dudfield	Brit. bk	472	Chinese	
Laurel	Jan. 4	Grassam	Brit. bk	639	Order	
Mario	Jan. 9	F. Schildt	Ger. sh	1218	Order	
Morning Star	Dec. 27	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Melpomene	Jan. 11	Thiemig	Ger. sh	1029	Captain	
Nestor	Jan. 11	J. Warrer	Ger. sh	1367	Order	
Nicolas Thayer	Nov. 25	Craley	Amr. bk	585	Russell & Co	
Pearl	Jan. 14	R. Howes	Amr. bk	576	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Penny	Dec. 8		Amr. sh	1190	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Rajah	Jan. 13	F. Albrecht	Ger. sh	1258	Order	
Raven	Jan. 4	Veal	Brit. bk	343	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Red Cross	Nov. 19	Howland	Amr. sh	1301	Russell & Co	
Ringleader	Dec. 2	Bray	Amr. sh	1183	Captain	
San Francisco	Dec. 29	Oltmanns	Ger. sch	251	Siemssen & Co	
Schwan	Nov. 24	Schroder	Ger. bg	275